

PEACE TERMS SIGNED

Complete Victory for British Government.

Great Rejoicing Throughout United Kingdom.

LONDON GOES WILD

SELF-RULE UNDER COLONIAL RESTRICTIONS.

Military Occupation of the Transvaal to Be Withdrawn as Soon as Possible.

LONDON, June 2.—The terms of peace controlling the surrender of the Boers to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, are, in brief, these:

"The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all the rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control.

"All prisoners of war are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa without loss of liberty or property.

"No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

"Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

"Rifles are allowed for protection.

"Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible and self-government substituted.

"There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

"The sum of three million sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

"Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted."

ANNOUNCED BY BALFOUR.

Stirring Scenes in House of Commons When Terms Are Read.

LONDON, June 2.—The demand for accommodations in the house of commons this afternoon to hear the statement of the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Balfour arose at 2:30 and announced the terms of peace in South Africa, as follows:

"His excellency, Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government; his excellency, Mr. St. John, General Balfour, General C. R. H. and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Louisa-Burgers, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control, and deposit from under restraint of acknowledgment King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign.

"Details of Surrender.

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by Gen. Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

"Second. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

"Third. The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"Fourth. No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with prosecution of war."

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement Mr. Balfour proceeded.

"There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I have just read and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30, as follows:

"After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it, as follows:

"Lord Kitchener's Statement.

"His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

"His majesty's government are informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows:

"With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrendering and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which they are surrendering, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be determined by a court of law, and if they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election.

"Reference to Justices.

"With reference to justices of the peace, civil courts and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before

SENT BACK FOR TRIAL

Telephone Cases in the Supreme Court.

A POINT TO BE SETTLED

WHAT KIND OF SERVICE CONGRESS HAD IN VIEW.

The Law in the Case—Mr. Justice White Delivers Opinion of Dissenting Justices.

The United States Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the telephone case, involving telephone rates in the District of Columbia, which will be a new trial in an issue raised by the court, so that in all probability the case will again be before the United States Supreme Court at the end of another four years. The decision of the court was rendered by Mr. Justice Brewer. It remands the case to the trial court, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with instructions that a new trial be granted and the testimony be taken to determine a question raised by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This question is in relation to what kind of service it was intended by Congress should be granted to subscribers in the District of Columbia for the charges fixed by congressional legislation.

The decision itself does not go into any other question concerning the telephone case. It does not express an opinion whether or not these charges as fixed by Congress are a violation of the property of the telephone company.

It instructs the trial court to determine the kind of service Congress intended to grant to subscribers in the District of Columbia, and to determine, as stated by Mr. Justice Brewer in delivering the opinion, there are several kinds of telephone service. In order to determine as to what kind of service Congress had in view, the court intended should be given to subscribers in the District of Columbia.

Dissenting Views.

Mr. Justice White dissented from this opinion. Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice McKenna joining him. Mr. Justice White in commenting on the decision of the court said that the result of this would be that the case opened for a new trial would drag its weary length through the streets of the District of Columbia, and consumed in getting the present case to the Supreme Court of the United States. He recalled that this case of Manning and the telephone company was brought in 1898. He said that because there were different kinds of telephone service, some being given to subscribers on a private basis, and some on a public basis, the court had directed that the trial court determine the facts as to what kind of service Congress had in view. He considered it reasonable to suppose that what was intended by this act of Congress was a customary and reasonable service of the telephone company.

He recalled the fact that the telephone company is operating in the District of Columbia by a mere license, and that giving it a monopoly is a violation of the public law. Congress had stipulated clearly that the right was reserved to exclude it from the public use of the telephone business here. If, according to his opinion, Congress should see fit to declare that the telephone company should give a service to subscribers in the District of Columbia, any charge whatever such declaration would be no more than an assertion of Congress to exclude the company from the use of the streets.

He referred to the result that would be met with after the telephone case should be tried in the District of Columbia, and long proceedings ahead of it and come again to the United States Supreme Court for a judgment several years hence, and the result would be that the people of this city would have in the meantime been obliged to pay a rate of 10 cents for each telephone, the cheaper rates established by an act of Congress.

The Act of Congress Prescribing the rate for telephone use in the District, involved in the court's decision, was approved June 30, 1898. The act itself was the District appropriation bill of that year, the telephone provision having been adopted by the House of Representatives in the form of a "rider" added to the provision for the maintenance of the telephone and telephone service of the District government.

This paragraph was as follows:

"Provided, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone, and for a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being more than three on a wire; and for each telephone there being four or more on the same wire."

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia held this act to be unconstitutional, but the Court of Appeals reversed that decision, sustaining the validity of the act. The opinion today remanded the case to the Supreme Court of the District for another trial.

Against the Commission.

The Supreme Court decided the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and others, involving the right of the commission to reduce the terminal rate made by the railroads in Chicago on cars containing live stock. The opinion was presented by Justice White and affirmed the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the seventh district, which refused to carry into effect the order of the commission reducing the rate from \$2 to \$1 per car.

State's Right to Quarantine.

The court today declared the right of a state of the Union to pass laws excluding bodies of people from going into a city or community which is quarantined. The case in which this decision was given was one which was brought against the Louisiana board of health by the owners of the Britannia, a French steamer which sought to land 400 Italian immigrants in New Orleans in 1878.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was handed down by Justice White and sustained the state law on the ground that the interstate commerce clause of the constitution does not entitle the states each state is entitled to make and enforce its own quarantine regulations. Justice Harlan and Brown united in a dissenting opinion.

The court dismissed for want of jurisdiction the case of the New York Central Railroad Company against the city of New York, involving the right of the city to compel the railroad company to pave and otherwise improve Vanderbilt avenue in that city.

The order for dismissal was due to the fact that the case involved no federal question.

The Court Adjourns.

The court today adjourned finally for the present term. The court will convene again on October 13 next.

OREGON'S ELECTION.

First Choice of Representatives for Next Congress Today.

The first election of representatives to the Fifty-eighth Congress will occur today and will be held in Oregon. The right is being made largely on the Philippine question between the democratic and republican parties, and returns are anxiously awaited.

The congressional campaign, however, has been subordinated to the state campaign. A governor, a legislature which will all the office of United States senator, Mr. Simons' term expiring, will be elected, and the political contest has centered largely about these offices.

Representative Tongue is a candidate for re-election. He is opposed by J. K. Weatherford, democrat, of the city of Eugene. The campaign has been very listless.

The other republican candidate for Congress is J. N. Williamson, a stockman of Prineville. His democratic opponent is R. H. Heber, of near City, a good campaigner and all-around political orator.

The democratic candidate for governor is George Chamberlain, ex-attorney general at present, county attorney for Clatsop county. He is very popular, a good talker and has made a lively campaign. His republican opponent is W. J. Furnish, a banker of Portland. Prior to 1890 Mr. Furnish was a democrat and joined the republican party on the money issue. The fact that he is a new man in the party and that Governor Geer, a popular republican, refused renomination, may operate against him.

The legislature to be elected today will choose a United States senator to fill Senator Simons' expiring term. The republican managers feel confident that a republican legislator will be elected.

The next congressional elections will occur in September, when Maine will choose her representatives in Congress. It is thought that all the state republican members will be renominated and re-elected.

BIG COALS TAKE ON

Fully Ninety Per Cent of Men Obedied the Order.

OUTBREAK IS FEARED

HOWEVER, ANTRACITE REGION WAS QUIET TODAY.

Pickets Were Active and Succeeded in Winning Over Some Non-Union Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal fields for an eight-hour day at present wages was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning. There are conflicting reports as to the number of men who quit work. The mine workers' official claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the strike order, but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own collieries and those of individual operators show that the pumps as a rule are in operation today. They admit that a great majority of the firemen quit work and that large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also refused to report, but they add that in nearly every operation enough men were on hand to fill the strikers' places.

Outbreak Looked For.

The entire region was reported to be very quiet today, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed for the last few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun, and there is no telling when or where an outbreak may occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted.

Subsidiary strikes have been employed in the 357 collieries in the anthracite region. 1,070 engineers, 3,230 firemen and 1,425 pumpmen.

According to the custom of the unions in the coal regions each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty principally was to find out the number of men who reported for work, and to try to get their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective "locals" and the work of persuading those who went to the mines to stay out will begin tonight. A steady campaign will be kept up to get all these men out and to keep them from taking their places. The strikers have strict orders from their leaders to do nothing that will make them liable to arrest for violation of the law.

Unable to Make Full Report.

In many cases the committees were unable to make a full report today because large numbers of non-union men and pumpmen employees who were to take the places of strikers were quartered at the collieries all night. Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high order fence or a barbed wire barrier and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get a "line" on what was being done within the inclosure.

Strikers did their best work among the men who started for the collieries from their homes or from boarding houses. Every man who came along unaccompanied by a non-union man, however, was talked to, and in many instances was turned back. Some of the workmen became frightened when they saw the committees and returned home fearing bodily harm.

A Superintendent Talks.

The same superintendent said: "We have received reports from every one of our collieries, which are scattered through the coal belt from Scranton to Shamokin. We have also heard in a general way from the other companies. All that I can say is that all our pumps are working. Most of the firemen and pumpmen went out, but the percentage of pumpmen and engineers who remained away from work was not large."

"However, we were crippled where we were to fill the places with other employees of non-union men. Our condition is satisfactory, but there is no telling what the strikers will do. We have, however, the men who have remained loyal and those outsiders who came to our rescue will not allow themselves to be intimidated by the strikers who will surround our works like a picket of soldiers."

Headquarters was a dull place today. Pickets were not seen to seem to be in the least perturbed, and went over their morning mail as though this was a very ordinary day. Instead of a critical one.

Mitchell Makes a Statement.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—At noon President Mitchell issued the following statement:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that, when the eight-hour day has not been conceded, fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. The number of men who have remained at work in some sections must have been positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places firemen have hanged their tools, and clerks have also been required to perform this labor."

"A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

In reply to a question after issuing his statement, Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of the strike today. In explaining the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the independent operators had conceded the demands of the men during the past ten days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

Special Officers at Hazleton Mines.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in the Hazleton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive offices of the United Mine Workers. At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district, the clerks, when called up by telephone, said they did not know how many of their men had quit.

The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures as to the number on strike cannot be given until later in the day. All the companies' hose men asserted the posts from, filled the places

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Conference With Republican Senators.

MATTERS DISCUSSED

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA AND ISTHMIAN CANAL QUESTION.

Probable Successor of Judge Bradley—White House Improvements—Mr. Mudd Sees the President.

President Roosevelt believes that Congress ought not to adjourn without enacting legislation for reciprocity with Cuba and looking to the making of an isthmian canal. The President considers these two subjects of equal importance with Philippine legislation, and he is decidedly desirous of seeing Congress take definite action on both. He expressed himself along these lines in a conference held today with Senators Kittredge, Gamble, Nelson and Foster. The President understood that another conference on the subjects will be held tonight with republican senators, and the President from now on will personally urge, when opportunity offers, that Congress do not adjourn without passing upon the measures for the relief of Cuba and the construction of an isthmian canal. The President is greatly in earnest in his views.

There is excellent authority for the statement that the President would give his assent to a cut of 20 per cent in duties on Cuban goods rather than see no legislation in the way of reciprocity. The figure, however, is the lowest one he thinks should be fixed by Congress.

As to canal legislation, the President is of the opinion that there should be decisive action by Congress on some one of the various propositions that are pending. The President would not reluctantly consent to assume the responsibility of passing on the Spooner amendment. He would rather not see this amendment become law. Senator Spooner saw the President today, and understands the chief executive's views in the matter.

President Leans Toward Thompson.

President Roosevelt has about decided to nominate John G. Thompson as judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bradley's death. Nothing will change that determination unless District people should be able to convince the President that the position ought to go to a District man. The President is waiting for Attorney General Knox to return to his office before reading in Mr. Thompson's nomination. Mr. Knox has gone to Old Point Comfort for a few days' rest, and nothing will be done in either of the judgeship vacancies until he comes back and talks with the President.

Proceeding on the belief that the question of Mr. Thompson's nomination is certainly decided upon, the names of several candidates have been sent to the President. Representative Lattimer of New York today spoke to the President in favor of P. J. Finn. The President has an unfavorable consideration of the name of Morgan B. Beach.

Representative Pearce of Maryland said the President today to again urge the selection of Ashley M. Gould as judge of the Supreme Court of the District.

For White House Improvements.

Representative Cannon talked with the President about the proposed alterations in the White House and the erection of an office building for the President and his executive force south of the Executive Mansion. Mr. Cannon consulted with the President as to his wishes in the way of alterations and improvements. The appropriation bill for the White House, now in Congress and will undoubtedly be adjusted by the two bodies. The two bodies of Congress proceeded on different lines in making appropriations and there will have to be an agreement.

Charlesman Tower, the ambassador of the United States to Russia, took leave of the President today for his departure for Europe to return to his post.

Mr. Mudd Sees the President.

Representative Mudd of Maryland presented the President some papers bearing upon the qualifications of A. E. Bowling of St. Mary's county to fill the position of subsecretary at Baltimore. Mr. Bowling's qualifications were questioned, but he was questioned, and Senator McComas and other Maryland congressmen withdrew their support from him.

Representative Irwin of Louisiana saw the President, who congratulated him on the President's policy with the republicans of the Louisiana district.

Wants New Material.

A protest has been made at the White House against continuing ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes on the board of Indian commissioners. It is alleged that Mr. Dawes is over eighty years old and has practically done no work since he has been on the board for six years. It is declared that there ought to be some new blood in the commission and that there ought to be a change to get it.

Representatives Grosvener and Steele saw the President and congratulated him on his speech at Arlington Friday. The President has received many telegrams and letters approving his speech and complimenting him.

Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Navy promotions—Lieutenant (junior grade), to be Lieutenants, Walter J. Manion and George E. Geim.

Assistant Surgeon, Francis M. Farling, to be passed assistant surgeon.

DEATH OF CAPT. WIRT.

Expires After Brief Illness While on His Way Home.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 2.—Capt. Richard W. Wirt died suddenly this afternoon while being brought from Washington to his home, 225 South Pitt street, this city. He became ill this morning at his desk in the general office of the Southern railroad in Washington, and his son, Richard W. Wirt, Jr., employed in the same office, started home with him. Capt. Wirt failed rapidly, and when Drs. Jones and Gorman reached him after the arrival of the train in this city, he pronounced life extinct. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Captain Wirt was about sixty-three years of age. He is survived by several children. He was a confederate soldier during the civil war, and his funeral will be attended by the ex-confederate veterans in this city.

Troops Arrive at Nagasaki.

Quartermaster General Ludington was today informed that the transports Hancock and Sherman, bringing home troops from the Philippines, have arrived at Nagasaki.

SAVING ONE'S MONEY BY NOT

doing necessary advertising in conducting business, is like saving it by starving to death.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 2.—Strikers made no demonstration at any of the nineteen collieries within a radius of twelve miles of "Place today other than to collect in groups on public roads, endeavoring to learn whether pumpmen, firemen and engineers would report for work. At least 35 per cent of the three classes of workers went on strike for the eight-hour work day. When firemen ceased work at 7 o'clock this morning the possibility of an outbreak among the hands, principally sub-bosses. Rather than take the places of strikers, a number of sub-bosses resigned.

Strike leaders say they are highly gratified over the situation. Officials of coal companies also declare they are pleased with the situation. They say they will keep up in most of the fire rooms. It is the intention of the strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up absolute.

No policemen guarded any of the local collieries today, and strikers remained away from the mines. The official of the Union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, but were unable to reach an agreement. The strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up absolute.

No policemen guarded any of the local collieries today, and strikers remained away from the mines. The official of the Union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, but were unable to reach an agreement. The strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit, in order to make the tie-up absolute.

Situation in Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 2.—The leader bosses and fire bosses refused to take the places of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the Shenandoah district today, and the machinery taking the water to the mines is at a standstill as a consequence.

Brooks colliery the large operation of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in the Schuylkill county, will count all of the fifty or more went out except two. But few are employed at the other operations in this section, and the operators say that the "strike breakers," who have been brought here in large numbers.

DAVIS ARCH CAUSES TROUBLE.

Proposed Memorial Said to Be Opposed by Confederate Veterans.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—Mrs. Norman V. Randolph of the Davis Memorial Association, in a letter to a local paper today, denies in toto the statements made in the circular letter of the States Henry Parker of New York that the selection of an arch as the monument to Jefferson Davis and the selection of the site is in interest of any person or that the location was chosen for the purpose of increasing real estate values. The executive committee of the association is to meet here tomorrow for the purpose of selecting a design. The artists are arriving. Belief exists that the monument will be unable to reach an agreement. The proposed arch is being opposed by confederate veterans throughout the south.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

Fifty Cases of Self-Destruction in Chicago During May.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Fifty persons committed suicide in Chicago during the month of May. This is the greatest number ever recorded, according to the health department.

During the same period there were 134 deaths from Bright's disease, which also is unprecedented.

Secretary Root's Departure.

Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root left here yesterday afternoon for New York, where Mrs. Root and daughter will sail for Europe Wednesday on the ship *Georgian*. The secretary will spend a few weeks in Paris and then go to Carlsbad, Germany, where they will be joined early in July by the Secretary's two sons. The Secretary himself will leave New York August 1 for the purpose of accompanying his family back to the United States. He does not expect to be gone more than a few weeks. He will return to this city next Thursday from his present trip to New York. In the meantime Assistant Secretary Sanger will be in charge of the business of the War Department.

National Bank Note Circulation.

The monthly statement of the circulation of national bank notes issued by the controller of the currency shows that at the close of business May 31, 1902, the total circulation was \$364,741,844, an increase for the year of \$104,594, and a decrease for the month of \$240,215.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$319,909,837, a decrease for the year of \$9,928,380 and a decrease for the month of \$1,563,555.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$43,831,947, an increase for the year of \$10,682,074 and an increase for the month of \$1,263,340.

The amount of United States registered bonds outstanding at the close of business May 31, 1902, was \$316,126,180, and to secure public deposits \$170,770,150.

Manila Cable Interrupted.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company today issued the following notice: "The cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with the Philippine Islands is therefore stopped. Frequent steamers from Chinese ports will carry telegrams."

Denied Use of the Mails.

On the ground that the Omaha Tontine Investment Association of Omaha, Neb., operated a bond investment scheme in violation of the postal regulations, the postmaster General has denied that company and its officers as such the use of the mails.

Escaped Lunatic Killed by Train.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—Victor Griffin, for two years an inmate of the Bay View Insane Asylum, escaped this morning, and two hours later his mangled body was found on the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad.

Reference to Justices.

"With reference to justices of the peace, civil courts and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before

DEATH OF HENRY CONTEE.

Member of Maryland Legislature From Prince George's County in 1900.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING STAR.

PRINCE GEORGE, Md., June 2, 1902.

John B. Contee, a prominent lawyer of this place, died at the residence of his brother, Henry Contee, near Woodville, this county, Saturday night, after an illness of but one day. Dr. L. A. Griffith of this place received a telegram from Mr. Contee's wife Saturday afternoon asking him to come immediately in consultation with the two attending physicians, but before he could reach there Mr. Contee died.

Mr. Contee was a member of the legislature of 1900 from Prince George's county, and had been for four years attorney for the county commissioners of this county. He was considered the probable republican nominee for state's attorney for Prince George's in 1903. He leaves a wife and one child. He was a grandson of the late Dominick Bowling of this county.

SAW VICTORIA CROWNED.

Mrs. Hunt of Baltimore Will Attend Edward's Coronation.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—Mrs. Sarah B. Hunt, eighty-two years old, who was a beautiful girl of eighteen at the coronation of Queen Victoria, being the guest in London of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, will sail from Baltimore on Saturday to attend the crowning of King Edward. Mrs. Hunt will be attended by her grandson, Robert H. Harrison, and will be formally received by the official coronation managers.

MT. BLACKBURN IN RECEPTION.

Meager News Comes From Alaska by Way of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 2.—Word has been received here of the eruption of Mount Blackburn, southeast Alaska, occurred on May 11.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal fields for an eight-hour day at present wages was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning. There are conflicting reports as to the number of men who quit work. The mine workers' official claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the strike order, but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own collieries and those of individual operators show that the pumps as a rule are in operation today. They admit that a great majority of the firemen quit work and that large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also refused to report, but they add that in nearly every operation enough men were on hand to fill the strikers' places.

Outbreak Looked For.

The entire region was reported to be very quiet today, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed for the last few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun, and there is no telling when or where an outbreak may occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted.

Subsidiary strikes have been employed in the 357 collieries in the anthracite region. 1,070 engineers, 3,230 firemen and 1,425 pumpmen.

According to the custom of the unions in the coal regions each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty principally was to find out the number of men who reported for work, and to try to get their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective "locals" and the work of persuading those who went to the mines to stay out will begin tonight. A steady campaign will be kept up to get all these men out and to keep them from taking their places. The strikers have strict orders from their leaders to do nothing that will make them liable to arrest for violation of the law.

Unable to Make Full Report.

In many cases the committees were unable to make a full report today because large numbers of non-union men and pumpmen employees who were to take the places of strikers were quartered at the collieries all night. Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high order fence or a barbed wire barrier and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get a "line" on what was being done within the inclosure.

Strikers did their best work among the men who started for the collieries from their homes or from boarding houses. Every man who came along unaccompanied by a non-union man, however, was talked to, and in many instances was turned back. Some of the workmen became frightened when they saw the committees and returned home fearing bodily harm.

A Superintendent Talks.

The same superintendent said: "We have received reports from every one of our collieries, which are scattered through the coal belt from Scranton to Shamokin. We have also heard in a general way from the other companies. All that I can say is that all our pumps are working. Most of the firemen and pumpmen went out, but the percentage of pumpmen and engineers who remained away from work was not large."

"However, we were crippled where we were to fill the places with other employees of non-union men. Our condition is satisfactory, but there is no telling what the strikers will do. We have, however, the men who have remained loyal and those outsiders who came to our rescue will not allow themselves to be intimidated by the strikers who will surround our works like a picket of soldiers."

Headquarters was a dull place today. Pickets were not seen to seem to be in the least perturbed, and went over their morning mail as though this was a very ordinary day. Instead of a critical one.

Mitchell Makes a Statement.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—At noon President Mitchell issued the following statement:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that, when the eight-hour day has not been conceded, fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. The number of men who have remained at work in some sections must have been positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places firemen have hanged their tools, and clerks have also been required to perform this labor."

"A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

In reply to a question after issuing his statement, Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of the strike today. In explaining the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the independent operators had conceded the demands of the men during the past ten days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

Special Officers at Hazleton Mines.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in the Hazleton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive offices of the United Mine Workers. At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district, the clerks, when called up by telephone, said they did not know how many of their men had quit.

The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures as to the number on strike cannot be given until later in the day. All the companies' hose men asserted the posts from, filled the places

SAVING ONE'S MONEY BY NOT

doing necessary advertising in conducting business, is like saving it by starving to death.

SAVING ONE'S MONEY BY NOT

doing necessary advertising in conducting business, is like saving it by starving to death.

SAVING ONE'S MONEY BY NOT

doing necessary advertising in conducting business, is like saving it by starving to death.